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RHETORIC CURRICULUM I--TESTS FOR "ORIENTATION UNIT" AND "FINDING AND DEVELOPING IDEAS, PARTS 1, 2, AND 3."

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OREGON CURRICULUM STUDY CENTER

RHETORIC CURRICULUM I:

Tests for ORIENTATION UNIT

and

FINDING AND DEVELOPING IDEAS, Parts 1, 2, and 3

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OREGON CURRICULUM STUDY CENTER

ORIENTATION UNIT: RHETORIC CURRICULUM I

TEST

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Use a soft lead pencil (#2 or softer) and completely fill the space between the lines for the response you choose as the correct answer. Your score on this test will be the number of correct answers you mark. There is only one best answer for each item.

Sample test item: Who is the chief executive of the United States Government?
(1) The President
(2) The Secretary of State
(3) The Secretary of Defense
(4) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court

Since the correct answer is 1, the answer sheet is marked like this:

Sample test item:

1	2	3	4	5
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TE 000 227

The Project reported herein was supported through the Cooperative Research Program of the Office of Education, U. S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Orientation Unit: Rhetoric Curriculum

1. John wishes to tell Bob, who is a very conceited boy, that his argument does not make sense. Which of the following answers is the most effective way of indicating his wish?
   (1) "You're a big show-off. You think you know everything."
   (2) "You don't know what you're talking about. You've never been there."
   (3) "You're not right, Bob. Your argument is illogical; I'll tell you why: . . . ."
   (4) "What do you know about it, Bob?"

2. Joe, who was absent from school for two days, wishes to get the assignments he missed from the teacher. Which of the following is the most effective way of indicating his wish?
   (1) "What did you do in here yesterday?"

   (2) "May I have the assignments I missed, please?"

   (3) "Did I miss anything?"

   (4) "Did you do anything interesting while I was gone?"

3. Jim wants to tell Joe his opinion, that Sally is beautiful. Which of the following best expresses his opinion?

   (1) "Sally is beautiful. You wouldn't know a beauty if you saw one."

   (2) "I think Sally is beautiful."

   (3) "It's a fact: Sally is beautiful."

   (4) "Sally's better looking than you are."

4. Jill wants to apologize to Bill for having stepped on his feet in the bus. In which of the following answers is the language most effective for improving human relations?

   (1) "I'm sorry, but if you'd keep your big feet out of the way, I wouldn't have tripped over you."

   (2) "Excuse me, Bill. I should watch where I'm going."

   (3) "I'm sorry, Bill, but your feet were out in the aisle."

   (4) "Oh! why don't you keep your flat feet in?"

5. Henry wishes to express anger over what he feels is <u>an injustice</u> done to him by his coach. Which of the following is the most effective way to indicate this?

   (1) "You're not fair. You're just picking on me. I'm as good a <u>player</u> as anyone else on the team."

(2) "You won't let me play because you don't like me."

(3) "I am a good player. I have not broken the rules. There is no logical reason for my being dismissed from the team."

(4) "I'll go to the other team to play."

6. Joe wishes to direct his friend to his home. Which of the following is most explicit?

(1) It's a red house with a white roof. It's on Maple street.

(2) Drive down Lincoln St. from the city center. Make a left turn at Oak St. Go down two blocks to Maple Street. Turn right. Go down four blocks. The number is 1095.

(3) The house is 1095 Maple Street. It's red.

(4) Go down Lincoln, turn left, then right, and you're there.

7. Jerry says it must have been raining last night because the street is wet. Charlie Brown wants to show Jerry that this assumption is not necessarily correct. Which of the following is the most effective argument?

(1) "You're an idiot, Jerry. If you didn't see the rain, you can't prove it."

(2) "It is possible, Jerry, that the street cleaner has been here. It might not have rained at all.

(3) I didn't hear any rain last night. And neither did you.

(4) The weather man said that it would not rain yesterday.

8. Which of the following statements is a statement of fact?

(1) Oranges are very sweet.

(2) The beaches in California are more beautiful than those in Oregon.

(3) The Declaration of Independence was adopted by the Second Continental Congress on July 4, 1776.

(4) There's too must sugar in this coffee.

9. Which of the following statements is a statement of opinion?

(1) The world is spherical in shape.

(2) The Great Barrier Reef stretches along the N. E. Coast of Australia.

(3) Oregon is a beautiful state.

(4) Bee stings are sometimes harmful to people.

10. John was walking down the street. He saw a frog. Which of the following statements indicates this situation most effectively?
(1) Walking down the street a frog was seen by John.

(2) Walking down the street, John saw a frog.

(3) John saw a frog walking down the street.

(4) John saw a frog which was walking down the street.

11. Which of the following statements most effectively explains one plot in Silas Marner?
(1) Silas Marner is a story of an old miser whose gold is stolen from him.

(2) Silas Marner is about this old guy. He hoards money. Some one stole it.

(3) Silas Marner is really a boring story of a miser.

(4) Silas Marner's not too bad. Girls seem to like it better than boys. It's about some old miser.

12. Yesterday you saw Randy leave the gym after five. Today, when a friend mentions that a basketball seems to be missing, you mention this fact. Which of the following sentences misrepresents what you saw?
(1) I saw Randy leave the gym after five.

(2) I saw Randy sneaking away from the gym after five.

(3) I saw Randy come out of the gym after five.

(4) I saw Randy run out of the gym after five.

13. Which of the following is a factual statement?
(1) All teenagers in the U. S. are hoodlums.

(2) Some teenagers in the U. S. are hoodlums.

(3) Only the teenagers in the U. S. are hoodlums.

(4) Most of the teenagers in the U. S. are hoodlums.

14. You tell your teacher that The Sound of Music is a most enjoyable movie. She asks you why you say that. Which of the following answers is the most logical answer for you to give?
(1) "Because the critics say so."

(2) "Because Julie Andrews is in it."

(3) "Because I enjoyed the story and the cast."

(4) "Because it is about religious people who enjoy singing."

15. If every time Anne wore her green ring there was rain, which of the following best describes the relationship between the wearing of the ring and the rain?

(1) That Anne was dreaming. She only thought she wore her green ring when there was rain.

(2) That is was just a coincidence that it rained when Anne wore her green ring.

(3) That Anne's wearing the green ring caused the rain.

(4) That if Anne were to throw the ring away, there'd be no rain.

16. You have found John to be deceitful in many ways. You wish to let him know that you don't like deceit. Which of the following statements is illogical?

(1) "If you are deceitful with me in small things, it is possible that you'll be deceitful with me in bigger things."

(2) All Communists are deceitful and so are you. You're a communist.

(3) If you tell lies, John, I am never sure when I can believe you.

(4) People who tell lies are seldom wanted as friends.

17. Which of the following is illogical?

(1) If parents aren't concerned enough to teach their children good driving habits they should see that someone else is.

(2) If parents will not see that their children drive safely, they should not allow them to have cars.

(3) If parents can't teach their children to drive they have no business being parents.

(4) If parents don't have time to teach their children to drive, they should send them to Driver Training class.

18. Mary insisted that her dress was too long. Joan said "Don't take it up. You'll only make it worse." What does the comparison "worse" imply?

(1) That Joan didn't like short dresses.

(2) That the dress didn't look good in the first place.

(3) That Mary had poor taste in clothes.

(4) That Joan was jealous of Mary.

19. Jack was addressing Bill and the wrong Bill answered. Jack said, "I didn't mean you; I mean that other idiot." What do the words "other idiot" imply?
(1) That Jack doesn't like the boy he addressed.

(2) That Jack has bad manners.

(3) That the Bill who answered is also an idiot.

(4) That Bill and Jack are not friends.

20. A politician declared that if the people did not vote for him the country would be at war. What does this illogical argument imply?
(1) That the people have only two alternatives: to vote for him or go to war.

(2) That the people do not know their own minds.

(3) That people generally vote for war.

(4) That he is against war.

21. Oliver Goldsmith once wrote, "Where ignorance is bliss 'tis folly to be wise." Which of the following best describe this statement?
(1) People who are ignorant are happy.

(2) It is not good to express wise thoughts to ignorant people.

(3) If people are completely happy in their ignorance, it is foolish to spoil their happiness with wisdom.

(4) People who are wise are not generally happy.

22. Which of the following is a paraphrase of this statement: All that glitter is not gold?
(1) Gold is not the only thing that glitters.

(2) Everything that glitters is something other than gold.

(3) Gold glitters sometimes.

(4) Gold does not really glitter at all.

OREGON CURRICULUM STUDY CENTER

TEST

RHETORIC CURRICULUM I

FINDING AND DEVELOPING IDEAS

PARTS I, II, AND III.

NOTE: Students should have their textbooks available for this test.

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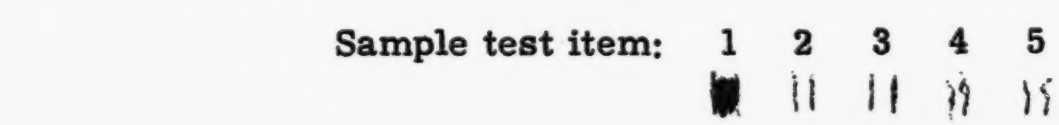

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FINDING AND DEVELOPING IDEAS

Lesson I

So Good to Remember

Snapshot of a Dog

by James Thurber

1. Which of the following sentences partially describes Rex's appearance?
   (1) He was a tremendous fighter?
   (2) He had great jaws.
   (3) He never lost his dignity.
   (4) He never started a fight.

2. In which of the following statements does James Thurber's use of similes give the reader a vivid picture of Rex?
   (1) He was a tremendous fighter, but he never started fights.
   (2) When Rex finally got his ear grip, the brief whirlwind of snarling turned to screeching.
   (3) He had one brindle eye that sometimes made him look like a clown.
   (4) It was frightening to listen to and to watch.

3. The author of "My Dog" states that "when he got in a fight he would never give up." In which of the following ways does Thurber make this generalization vivid to his reader?
   (1) By telling a story of one particular fight and giving specific details.
   (2) By giving specific details of how the dog learned to drag the rail through the gate.
   (3) By explaining how Rex would not die until the three brothers were together.
   (4) By explaining, in detail, the determination of the dog in bringing home a heavy chest of drawers.

4. Why does Thurber use the adjective "Homeric" to describe Rex's fight? To show:
   (1) that the fight was a failure.
   (2) that one of the dogs must have been blind.
   (3) that the fight was tremendous and one talked about by the neighbors.
   (4) that the neighbors did not enjoy dogs fighting.

5. Which of the following sentences indicates Thurber's feeling for the dog?
   (1) His name was Rex (my two brothers and I named him when we were in our early teens) and he was a bull terrier.
   (2) He was just an amateur jumper himself.
   (3) One of his three masters was not home.
   (4) There was in his world no such thing as the impossible.

6. What should be the basic purpose of description you use in your writing?
   (1) To make the reader feel as you do about the subject.
   (2) To make the reader feel toward the subject as you want him to feel.
   (3) To make the story more colorful.
   (4) To overplay the description so the reader cannot miss the important aspects of the subject.

7. Which of the following details supports Twain's generalization that "There was a delicious sense of repose and peace in the deep pervading calm and silence of the woods."?
   (1) Not a leaf stirred; not a sound obtruded upon great Nature's meditation.
   (2) Far away in the woods a bird called.
   (3) A little green worm came crawling over a dewy leaf.
   (4) Gradually the cool dim gray of the morning whitened.

8. Mark Twain describes the green worm as "lifting two-thirds of its body into the air from time to time." Which of the following descriptions of Tom parallels this movement in some way?
   (1) he sat as still as a stone, with his hopes rising and falling by turns.
   (2) his whole heart was glad.
   (3) And Tom touched the creature to see it shut its legs against its body.
   (4) And Tom bent close to it and said, "Lady-bug, lady-bug, fly away home. . ."

9. Which of the following descriptions does Twain use to describe the dawn?
   (1) The cool dim gray of the morning whitened.
   (2) The dim gray of the morning broke.
   (3) The grey faded and the sun came up.
   (4) The dawn broke.

10. What do Thurber and Twain have in common as far as their writing techniques are concerned?
   (1) Both writers depend on concrete detail for vivid description.
   (2) Both men write as if they like animals.
   (3) Both write about young boys.
   (4) Both write descriptively about nature.

11. Mark Twain says that "A brown spotted lady-bug climbed the dizzy heights of a grass blade." Why is the word <u>dizzy</u> effective?
   (1) Because lady-bugs become dizzy if they climb any height at all.
   (2) Mark Twain wants the reader to imagine the enormous height of that particular kind of grass.
   (3) Because Twain wants the reader to realize how small the lady-bug is compared to the height of the blade of grass.
   (4) Because Twain wants the reader to visualize Tom surrounded by tall grass watching the lady-bug.

12. How does the reader know that Mark Twain's attitude toward Tom is favorable?
    (1) Because he tells the reader directly that he likes Tom.
    (2) From the way he writes he must have had similar experiences to Tom.
    (3) Because he likes nature and Tom likes nature.
    (4) Because Tom loves animals.

13. In "A Bird Came Down the Walk" Emily Dickinson uses the verbs bit, ate, drank and hopped. What effect does the use of these verbs have?
    (1) The use of verbs gives the poem movement and action.
    (2) The use of verbs tells the reader only what the bird did.
    (3) The use of verbs tells the reader Emily Dickinson's attitude.

14. In one of the Haiku poems the poet says "Oh do not swat them. . .
    unhappy flies
    Forever
    Wringing their thin hands."

    Which of the following sets of words indicates an attitude of pity toward the flies?
    (1) do not swat; unhappy; Forever/Wringing; thin
    (2) swat them; unhappy flies; Forever; hands
    (3) do not swat; wringing; flies; hands
    (4) do not swat; unhappy flies; hands; thin

15. Which word is most effective in breaking the silence of the 'old dark sleepy pool. . .' in the second Haiku poem?
    (1) unexpexted
    (2) watersplash
    (3) Quick
    (4) plop

16. Which of the following groups of words in the last of the Haiku poems gives a sharp impression of the bridge echoing the footsteps?
    (1) cold moonlight
    (2) echoes my footsteps
    (3) cold; brittle; echoes
    (4) bridge echoes my footsteps

17. Which of the following passages from The Pheasant enable the reader to tell what a pheasant looks like?
    (1) he feels the fiery wound,
        Flutters in blood, and panting beats the ground.
    (2) His purple crest, and scarlet-circled eyes,
        The vivid green his shining plumes unfold.
    (3) See from the brake the whirring pheasant springs,
        And mounts exulting on triumphant wings:
    (4) Flutters in blood, and panting beats the ground.
        Ah! what avails his glossy varying dyes.

18. Which of the following best describes the poet's attitude toward the pheasant?
    (1) The poet is sorry the pheasant has been killed.
    (2) The poet can't see the use of the beauty of the pheasant.
    (3) The poet thinks that even the magnificent beauty of the pheasant doesn't stop it from being killed.
    (4) The poet thinks that pheasants shouldn't be so beautiful because they die anyway.

19. After reading "The Meadow Mouse," which of the following reasons best explains why the poet took the mouse home?
    (1) He loved collecting animals.
    (2) He wanted to give it to his tom-cat.
    (3) He felt sorry for the helpless animal.
    (4) He wanted to feed it to his snake.

20. Which of the following best describes the terror of the little mouse when the poet found him?
    (1) Where he trembled and shook beneath a stick. ..
    (2) His feet like small leaves
    (3) Little lizard feet
    (4) Wriggling like a miniscule puppy.

21. Which passage best describes the contentment of the mouse after he has been fed?
    (1) Twitching, tilting toward the least sound
    (2) he just lies in one corner, / His tail curled under him, his belly big, /as his head.
    (3) his bat-like ears/Twitching
    (4) Do I imagine he no longer trembles.

22. Why does the poet add the last four lines about the nestling fallen into deep grass, the turtle gasping, the paralytic stunned in the tub?
    (1) The poet added the last four lines to end his poem effectively.
    (2) The poet had helped these creatures in the past.
    (3) Because all animals are helpless.
    (4) Because the helpless little mouse reminds him of all helpless creatures who have no one to take care of them.

23. By effective use of similes the poet describes the mouse and indirectly tells us his attitude toward him. Which of the following groups of words contain <u>only</u> similes?
    (1) like small leaves, like a miniscule puppy; his bat-like ears.
    (2) my meadow mouse; my thumb of a child; A little quaker
    (3) under the hawk's wing; under the eye of the great owl; beneath a stick.
    (4) the whole body trembling; Twitching, tilting toward the least sound; gasping in the dusty rubble.

24. The poet asks has his meadow mouse gone "To live by courtesy of the shrike, the snake, the tom-cat." Which of the following does the word "courtesy" mean?
(1) The mouse is always courteous to the shrike, snake, and tom-cat.
(2) The animals all live side by side without quarreling.
(3) The mouse lives only if the larger animals allow it to.
(4) The mouse is the least courteous of all animals.

"Mama and the Graduation Present"

25. By use of details Kathryn Forbes set the mood of the story by showing Katrin's attitude toward herself and her friends. Which of the following suggests that attitude?
(1) The girls felt superior to other people at Lowell High.
(2) The girls had very little confidence in themselves.
(3) The girls were unfriendly to one another.
(4) The girls were very poor and lacked money to buy one another graduation presents.

26. Dialogue plays a very important part in this story. What do we know about mama from this question: "It is the custom, then," Mama asked, "the giving of gifts when one graduates?"
(1) Mama is very mean. She does not want to give Katrina a graduation present.
(2) Mama doesn't like the idea of giving graduation presents to anyone.
(3) Mama does not believe that it is the custom to give graduation presents
(4) Mama is very gentle but she does not know the customs of the country.

27. How did Katrin let her family know that she wanted a beautiful pink celluloid dresser set for a graduation present?
(1) At first she hinted to the family. Then she told her mother that a graduation present is something like the beautiful dresser set she had seen in the drugstore.
(2) She decided to tell them all before they could buy her anything else.
(3) She just prayed and waited for the celluloid dresser set.
(4) She demanded that they buy her the dresser set.

28. Katrin says that it would be terrible if her present were not as nice as the presents of the other girls. What does this tell us about Katrin?
(1) She is very snobbish and wants to have better things than other people have.
(2) She is not a typical girl. Most girls would not care.
(3) Katrin is a typical girl. She wants to be like her friends.
(4) Katrin wants to pretend that she is rich.

29. Why does Christine call the dresser set "trash."?
(1) Because it is cheap and ugly.
(2) Because she knows the sacrifice her mother made to get it.
(3) Because her mother didn't pay for the dresser set.
(4) Because she was jealous of Katrin.

30. How did Katrin react to her mother's exchanging the brooch for the dresser set?
(1) She was very angry that her mother did such a thing.
(2) She was dismayed that her thoughtlessness caused her mother to exchange the brooch for the dresser set.
(3) She was angry with her father for not earning enough money.
(4) She was afraid that her friends would find out that she was poor.

31. Katrin says, "We were not allowed to drink coffee -- even with lots of milk in it -- until we were considered grown up, but all of us children loved that occasional lump of sugar dipped in coffee." Later in the story she says that "Papa dipped a lump of sugar and held it out to me. . . "Somehow," I said, "I just don't feel like it, Papa." What do Katrin's final words tell us about her experience with the graduation present?
(1) Seeing the sacrifice her mother had made for her Katrin matured in her attitude.
(2) Katrin's final words have nothing to do with the graduation present. She simply did not feel like having a lump of sugar at that time.
(3) Katrin's final words indicate her bitterness toward her parents concerning the graduation present.
(4) Katrin's final words indicate that she was feeling ill over the graduation present.

32. By what action did Papa show Katrin that he thought the experience had matured her?
(1) He called her "my grown-up daughter."
(2) Papa smiled and nodded at her.
(3) Papa pinned the brooch on her dress.
(4) He offered her a cup of coffee.

"A Miserable Merry Christmas"

33. What hints in the early narrative does the author give to make you think that Lennie would eventually get the pony?
(1) Lennie's father let him direct the making of a stall, a little smaller than the other stall, for his pony.
(2) Lennie's father had promised him a pony.
(3) Lennie's mother had asked his father to buy the pony.
(4) Lennie was going to buy himself the pony.

34. Which of the following describes best the reason that Lennie's mother was angry with his father on Christmas morning?
(1) She was angry that Lennie's father had not bought a horse.
(2) She was angry with Lennie and blamed his father.
(3) She was angry that the surprise Lennie's father has arranged had not materialized.
(4) She was upset because the father had not filled the Christmas stocking

35. Why did Lennie continue to cry after he had the pony?
(1) Because his unhappiness had been replaced by happiness.
(2) Because the horse was not the one he wanted.
(3) Because the saddle and bridle were spotted with rain.
(4) Because the man was angry with him.

36. Which of the following details does the author use to describe the pony?
(1) "It was the realization of all my dreams."
(2) "I rode off up the street, taking note of everything - of the reins, of the pony's long mane, of the carved leather saddle."
(3) The pony was "really a small horse, what we called an Indian pony, a bay, with black mane and tail, and one white foot and a white star on his forehead."
(4) "I noticed on the horn of the saddle some stains like raindrops."

37. Lincoln Steffens said, "My father, sounded, said that some day we might have horses and a cow;" What is the best explanation of the word "sounded"
(1) His father had a very loud voice.
(2) He thought his father had said these words.
(3) He had questioned his father about having a pony.
(4) His father had previously been opposed to a pony.

38. What effect does the author produce by repeating these words: "We curried and brushed, curried and brushed."?
(1) He makes the story monotonous.
(2) He wants us to see the pride that went into the labor done over and over.
(3) He wants us to see how dirty the animal was.
(4) He wants us to see the rhythm in the work we like to do.

39. Why did the author not tell us details of what Lennie was doing in school?
(1) Because, in this chapter, he was concerned only with the events leading up to Lennie's acquiring the pony.
(2) Because it was Christmastime and Lennie was on vacation.
(3) Lennie and his sisters lived on a farm which was more important to them than school.
(4) Lennie had quit school to work on the farm.